

## Yeltsin Named to New Post Ex-Chief of Party In Moscow Given Rank of Minister

By Philip Taubman  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Boris N. Yeltsin, removed last week as head of the Moscow city party organization, was given a top government job with the rank of minister Wednesday.

It was reported that Mr. Yeltsin was named first deputy chairman of the state committee for construction, a field in which Mr. Yeltsin specialized before taking the Moscow post in December 1985.

It seemed likely Mr. Yeltsin would retain his membership in the party's ruling Central Committee. Soviet officials said he would be stripped of his position as a non-voting member of the Politburo.

The appointment appeared to be part of an effort to dispel criticism within the Soviet Union and abroad about the Communist Party's handling of the Yeltsin case as Mikhail S. Gorbachev prepares for his first visit to the United States next week.

Soviet officials, apparently hoping to cast last week's dismissal in a more favorable light, said Wednesday that inexperience in political debate was a major factor behind the harsh treatment of Mr. Yeltsin during a meeting of the Moscow party leadership last Wednesday.

The Moscow leadership, in a meeting presided over by Mr. Gorbachev, excoriated Mr. Yeltsin a week ago for mismanagement and political mistakes and removed him as the party leader. A detailed report of the session, including the savage criticism of Mr. Yeltsin and his abject confession at the end, was printed in Pravda last Friday.

The action stemmed from a speech by Mr. Yeltsin, a nonvoting member of the Politburo, given at a meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee on Oct. 21. According to government accounts, he suggested that Mr. Gorbachev's economic restructuring program was not working.

Moving in newspaper columns and interviews to counter the puzzlement and alarm generated by

See SOVIET, Page 2



Ronald Reagan addressing the nation after the Iran affair broke; inset, clockwise from upper left: John M. Poindexter, Richard V. Secord, William J. Casey and Oliver L. North.

## At Least 27 Die in London Subway Fire

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — At least 27 people were killed and up to 30 others were feared dead when smoke from a fire poured through a crowded underground rail station in central London at the end of the rush hour on Wednesday, the police said.

The fire occurred at the King's Cross station, one of the largest and most heavily used stations in London's vast subway system. Renovations have been under way at the station for years.

The last major subway accident in London was in 1975, when 42 people were killed in a crash.

Police spokesman said that hundreds of passengers had "suffered the effects of smoke."

The police at the scene said the situation was chaotic and a spokesman said more fatalities were expected.

One witness said: "We saw a woman and a man come up. The man had all his hair burnt off and his face was black, and the woman was screaming."

Several hundred passengers were trapped on one train before being rescued by firemen wearing breathing apparatus.

Minutes later the main rail terminal also was evacuated and a

emergency status to handle dozens of casualties, some seriously burned and many suffering from smoke inhalation.

The police said an unknown number of dead and injured still had to be recovered from the platform complex and many tunnels still had to be searched.

A pub worker, Stephen Flynn, 20, said he was coming out of a pub near the station when he saw the smoke. "There was a chap lying on the floor with three firemen standing round him, giving him oxygen," he said. "His jeans were all ripped and black."

(Reuters, UPI)

## Tired of Deficit Talks, Europe Seeks Action

By Reginald Dale  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The European financial community is wearying of its weeks-long scrutiny of the intricacies of U.S. budget-cutting in Washington, and is anxious to turn the spotlight on wider world economic problems, market analysts said Wednesday.

Feeling has increased that the White House and congressional budget negotiators have lost sight of the urgency of the situation and are in any case only dealing with part of the problem.

"Get the budget negotiations out of the way so we can get on with the real business of crisis management," said Christopher Johns, senior economist at the Phillips & Drew brokerage house in London.

With an apparent leadership vacuum in Washington, Mr. Johns and others would like to see the Group of Seven leading industrial countries take control of the world economy and start devoting themselves to action, not words.

The real test, they say, will be the ministerial meeting of the G-7 countries — the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Canada — that is expected to follow once the U.S. budget-cutting package is agreed.

If politicians start believing that the crisis has receded, and nothing is done, many say, there is a real danger of a second market collapse.

The steep drop in October, which followed a 4 percent September

New Court, a London brokerage house. "The crucial economic issue is the U.S. trade deficit."

In Washington on Wednesday, the negotiators said they were working toward an accord to trim as much as \$75 billion from the budget deficit over the next two years.

European analysts do not discount the need for action to cut the U.S. budget deficit. But many worry that the markets have focused too much on a narrow range of figures, whether, for example, the

first year's cuts would be \$23 billion or \$30 billion.

"What's needed is a clear demonstration that the United States recognizes what it needs to do and is ready to deal with the problem," Mr. Johns said.

Jean Cheval, chief economist at Banque Indosuez in Paris, is among many who fear that the urgency of avoiding another crash is not well grasped by President Ronald Reagan, his advisers or Congress.

The financial community has

been WEARY, Page 13

been WEARY, Page 13

resolve the major economic imbalances among the United States, West Germany and Japan.

"In the strictly economic context, the U.S. budget deficit is a little bit of a red herring," said Paul Turnbull, an economist at Smith

## Soweto Officials Seek To Break Rent Boycott Under Army Protection

By William Claiborne  
*Washington Post Service*

JOHANNESBURG — South African Army troops and security police moved into the black township of Soweto before dawn Wednesday to back up orders by the town council designed to break a 17-month-long rent boycott.

There were no reports of clashes as armored vehicles patrolled the streets of the Orlando West section of the sprawling townships on the outskirts of Johannesburg.

Officials went door to door

*South Africa has severely restricted the reporting of unrest or dissent. Correspondents may be fined or imprisoned for failing to submit to censors articles that contravene regulations.*

warning residents to pay their rent arrears or face forcible eviction as early as Friday.

The rent strike has been the most sustained civil disobedience in decades. While it has spread to other segregated townships throughout South Africa, Soweto is the principal site of the protest.

Some residents said that they had been told they could pay half their rent back and avoid forcible eviction. The last such evictions to be conducted on a large scale, in October 1986, led to violence that claimed 34 lives.

The rent boycott, which was begun to protest the imposition on June 12, 1986, of a national state of emergency, has resulted in a loss to the government of an estimated \$20 million.

In 1986, it caused a budget deficit of more than \$55 million in Soweto. The central government has covered much of the losses.

An estimated half of the township's 110,000 households have refused to pay rent and service charges at various times, but the council has evicted few of them, apparently out of fear that wholesale removals could ignite popular resistance.

The Soweto Civic Association has said that the boycott will continue until the government-supported township council resigns and rents are lowered.

Monthly rents for two-room brick houses average about \$20, plus an additional \$30 for utilities. The unemployment rate in Soweto is estimated to be 52 percent, and many who work earn the equivalent of about \$100 a month.

In August the mayor of Soweto, Nelson Botile, said that rent defaulters would no longer be evicted, a policy change designed to promote the government's planned sale of houses to residents. Two-room houses are expected to be sold for approximately \$335, including the property.

The township council, which was installed in 1983 in a widely boycotted election, has tried various measures, unsuccessfully, to break the strike.

In June, the council threatened to forcibly evict prominent black leaders, including Winnie Mandela, the wife of the imprisoned African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela; Albertina Sisulu, a national president of the United

**Journalist Gets 6 Years For Insult to Juan Carlos**

*United Press International*

MADRID — The Spanish Supreme Court sentenced a journalist to six years and a day in prison for insulting King Juan Carlos I, judicial sources said.

The court convicted Juan Jose Fernandez Perez on Tuesday of "clearly attacking the honor and dignity of his majesty" in an article published in June 1982 on business dealings surrounding the World Soccer Cup championships held in Spain.

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Michael Graff announcing his resignation on Wednesday.

## 2 Austrian Aides Resign After Remarks on Jews

*The Associated Press*

VIENNA — Two Austrian politicians widely criticized for anti-Semitic statements resigned from senior political office on Wednesday after a storm of protest erupted over remarks one of them made about the past of President Kurt Waldheim.

One official, Michael Graff, general secretary of the Austrian People's Party, the conservative party in the coalition government, resigned after having told the French news weekly *L'Express* that "so long as it's not proved that he strangled six Jews with his own hands," there was no problem with Mr. Waldheim's past.

The statement had been condemned by Chancellor Franz Vranitzky, a Socialist; Foreign Minister Alois Mock, who heads the People's Party; Jews, and Simon Wiesenthal, a Nazi hunter.

Hours after Mr. Graff announced his resignation to a packed news conference, the deputy mayor of Linz, Carl Hoedl, also resigned from his political office.

Mr. Hoedl, also a member of the People's Party, was widely criticized in May after he wrote a letter to Edgar M. Bronfman, the presi-

dent of the World Jewish Congress,

dent of the World Jewish Congress, and compared the congress's "cruelty" against Mr. Waldheim to Jewish condemnation of Jesus Christ.

A statement issued in Linz claimed there was no connection between the two resignations, but political observers said it seemed clear that the actions were decided on jointly by Mr. Mock and other party leaders.

Mr. Graff and Mr. Mock told reporters that Mr. Graff's remarks to *L'Express* constituted a "bad mistake."

Mr. Graff went on Austrian television Tuesday night and asked for forgiveness for making the remarks.

The Linz announcement said Mr. Hoedl would retire as deputy mayor in January.

Mr. Waldheim issued a statement Wednesday saying he had been "most deeply hurt" by Mr. Graff's remarks and condemned them.

A group of intellectuals and artists sent a telegram to the Austria Press Agency saying they were horrified "about the unbelievable inhumanity of the official representatives of this country."

The controversy over Mr. Waldheim's World War II past dates back to March 1986, when the World Jewish Congress, the Austrian news weekly *Profil* and The New York Times published documents saying that Mr. Waldheim served in a German unit in the Balkans in World War II that committed atrocities against partisans.

Mr. Waldheim, who was UN secretary-general for 10 years, had not previously publicized his wartime service. He admitted he was in Greece and Yugoslavia, but has consistently denied any links to Nazi atrocities in the Balkans.

The Kenyan government, thus far, has not backed down publicly from its insistence that there was a Ku Klux Klan plot.

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they cannot understand why a supposedly friendly government would fail to seek any explanation from U.S. officials before it publicized the alleged plot or why the government did not give the U.S. Embassy prior notification of the expulsions.

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The letter says that Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton are staying in Thika, near Nairobi, and are "among natives who are dissatisfied with the present government." It asserts that the Hamiltons have used some of funds already raised "to bribe the government officials and also to equip them with automobiles, computers and telephones."

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RIEFS

**t in Philippines**  
on their highest state of alert at Subic Bay Naval Base, a slain last month by super-villain. All 17,000 U.S. service members were ordered to remain in the 77,000 Filipino troops they reported for today. This was not directly related to the communists of Americans assisting.

**ons With Egypt**  
omatic relations with Egypt to do so after the 14 Arab countries, or all diplomatic ties with Egypt in Cairo said Qasim's office. Sheikh Al-Aziz Gulf State, Qatar was the ion Council to receive the member of the Gulf council at the summit meeting in Amman. The signing of U.S.-sovereignty in 1979, but the Gulf War started.

**on of Palestinians**  
Awad, a Palestinian-American, Israeli occupation of the island by Friday. The expulsion is that Mr. Awad is no longer eligible, however, liberal Israeli officials being expelled was not all: one who is not a "some negotiations to achieve a peace decision reversed in the between the United States inference on Wednesday in or synagogue in Jerusalem, a out, unless the expulsions

**ebuffs Peace Bill**  
Bangladeshi opposition government peace overture, head with protests this week in Mohammad Ershad, to be identified, said Opposition leaders, Sheikh Hasina for fresh elections if the i, both leaders turned down or General Ershad to step down of the peace overture i strike starting Saturday.

**at Atomic Plant**  
unfinished Iranian nuclear project to pose immediate risks. The International Atomic Energy Agency on the nuclear plant Bushire could have consequences. It asked the agency on Tuesday, Iran's envoy to the government we do not believe experts can give us a more detailed Wednesday, when in far ear the border with Turkey.

**Strikers Protest**  
ties in Macedonia held an intense situation in the Yugo as the government's anti-inflationary measures.

**erupting** striking Wednesday in its southern republic, Tashkent and protecting the panel to 10 percent imposed by its, transport, and services were

**Richard Gwesela**, son of a has been shot and killed in champion, took a timeout on his game of the World Chess Champs Karpos.

**British journalists**, Lindsey Hines Wednesday. She was snatched beaten, kicked, and punched a student not at the University

**UPDATE**

**me, Milan Flight**  
ights were canceled at the Kest ground employees went on strike, officials said. So plan a 24-hour stoppage. Staffers have called a general strike to protest new rules Wednesday for their implementation. But complying with these rules

**Living Hell**  
survivors who he saw down from the initial screening paper that he needs to appeal process.

**They all want to know** he said wistfully. "I ask them if I look like a starving American," he was too young when I got it. Now, I'm down to 100." Dr. Lockshin says he hasn't seen about his new home clear we were given before he moved. It's not an answer he's looking for. "It's life we all benefit." Life is life, we all benefit.

**But Mr. Kimmelman** says adaptation is second his son comes close to knowing the thanks of the United States. Lockshin found so there and that he, by his letter, was granted.

"If I ever get out of here," he said, "I will be set free."

## Negotiators in Geneva Resolve Major Dispute, Near Accord on Another

The Associated Press

**WASHINGTON** — U.S. and Soviet negotiators have resolved a major dispute in a proposed agreement to ban intermediate-range nuclear missiles and are close to an accord on a second problem, U.S. officials said Wednesday.

Two issues, however, remain unsettled less than three weeks before the scheduled arrival Dec. 7 of Mikhail S. Gorbachev for talks with President Ronald Reagan.

The officials said negotiators in Geneva had agreed that the treaty would not call for follow-on arms control negotiations. That appears to be a victory for the U.S. side, since the Soviet demand for the provision was seen as an effort to limit U.S. aircraft in Europe.

The treaty deals only with land-based missiles. The U.S. planes are capable of carrying nuclear weapons or performing as tactical fighters. The West European allies consider the planes vital to defense against any Soviet aggression.

The second issue now resolution concerns a Soviet proposal that the treaty contain a pledge not to undercut the letter or spirit of the

missile ban. The United States says it is unnecessary.

The officials said compromise language was being prepared.

Apart from these points, two major verification problems remaining are the U.S. demand for more missile information and the U.S. proposal to station inspectors at the plants where the Soviet SS-25 intercontinental ballistic missiles are produced.

The U.S. side wants inspectors there permanently to make sure the missiles are not modified and used as replacements for the SS-20 missiles that would be banned. In its first stage, the SS-25 is similar in appearance to the SS-20.

The officials said the Kremlin had offered to allow inspectors to make periodic checks at the plants.

The latest progress results from three days of talks in Geneva between Max M. Kampelman and Yuri M. Vorontsov, the chief U.S. and Soviet negotiators. Further headway depends on lower-level negotiators.

Before leaving Geneva, Mr. Kampelman said in television interviews that the two sides were close to agreement.

## Compromise Is Reported On Arms Control Issues

By Michael R. Gordon

New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — Congress and leaders have announced a compromise with the White House on arms control issues that removes a major obstacle to the passage of a new military spending bill.

The compromise announced Tuesday would prevent the Reagan administration from taking steps during the 1988 budget year, which began Oct. 1, to act on its broad interpretation of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. This would bind President Ronald Reagan almost to the end of his term and would set a precedent.

The administration's interpretation would allow unlimited testing of new types of space-based anti-missile systems while the traditional view severely limits such testing.

The compromise also would temporarily resolve disputes over the unratified 1979 treaty on long-range nuclear arms and other arms control matters that had put the Congress and the White House on a collision course.

Senator John W. Warner of Virginia, the ranking Republican on

the Senate Armed Services Committee, said he expected Mr. Reagan to formally approve the compromise by signing the new military spending bill.

The compromise was worked out in meetings between senior White House officials and ranking members of the Senate and House Armed Services Committees.

Total military spending will be from \$289 billion to \$296 billion for the fiscal year, depending on the success of efforts to reduce the deficit.

Under the compromise now included in the legislation, money for the current fiscal year could be used only for anti-missile tests consistent with the restrictive interpretation of the treaty.

The legislation also bars the administration from buying hardware that could be used for tests that would not be allowed under the traditional view of the treaty.

But the compromise on the defense bill does not explicitly endorse the traditional interpretation of the ABM treaty, nor does it block administration officials from drawing up plans for such tests.

## REWARD

**50,000,000 SEK**  
(approx U.S.\$8,200,000 or  
S.Fr. 11,395,000)

offered by the Swedish Government for information leading to the solution of the murder of

**Prime Minister OLOF PALME**  
in Stockholm, Sweden, on Feb. 28, 1986. The reward can be paid both in Sweden and abroad in accordance with the legislation of the country concerned.

The informant would be granted total anonymity.

### RECOMPENSE

**Le Gouvernement Suédois a autorisé la Direction Générale de la police Suédoise à verser une récompense de 50 millions de couronnes (SEK) à la personne qui lui fournit des renseignements permettant d'élucider le mystère de l'assassinat du Premier Ministre OLOF PALME à Stockholm, Suède, le 28 février 1986. La somme promise pourra être versée à l'étranger selon la législation du pays choisi.**

L'anonymat le plus total sera garanti à l'informateur.

### RECOMPENSA

**El Gobierno Sueco ha autorizado a la Dirección Nacional de la Policía Sueca para que pueda efectuar el pago de 50 millones de coronas suecas (SEK) como recompensa a la persona que proporcione la información que permita resolver el asesinato del Primer Ministro OLOF PALME ocurrido en Estocolmo, Suecia el 28 de febrero de 1986. Esta recompensa se puede pagar en el extranjero de acuerdo con las leyes vigentes en el país en cuestión. Se garantiza la anonimidad total a la persona informadora.**

Please contact in full confidence.

Vous pouvez prendre contact en toute confiance avec, Pueden ponerse en contacto con plena confianza, con,

**Stockholm Police Headquarters, Palme Group,  
P.O. Box 12256, S-10226, Stockholm,  
Sweden (Suecia).**  
Telephone 46 8 7694109/4110.  
Telex 19872 RPS STH S. Telefax 468526818.

**SWEDISH NATIONAL POLICE BOARD**

## Simon's Surge: Iowa Poll Lets Liberal Shed His Also-Ran Image

By Robin Toner

New York Times Service

**DES MOINES, Iowa** — Almost giddy from his poll numbers and his crowds as he campaigns across Iowa, Senator Paul Simon of Illinois has clearly crossed a major threshold of political credibility in the race for the Democratic nomination.

From these points, two major verification problems remaining are the U.S. demand for more missile information and the U.S. proposal to station inspectors at the plants where the Soviet SS-25 intercontinental ballistic missiles are produced.

No longer does he hear himself described as "an extremely long shot" candidate, he declared in Des Moines this week, still baskin in the glow of a first place finish in the latest Iowa Poll, published Sunday in The Des Moines Register.

But Mr. Simon's campaign now faces another, perhaps more formidable challenge: rebutting the assertion that Mr. Simon is too liberal, too closely associated with the party's traditional programs and

priorities, to prevail in a general election. After losing four out of the last five presidential elections, Democrats are achingly eager to nominate a winner, politicians say. So the electability issue looms large for all the Democratic candidates, beginning in Iowa, scene of the first presidential caucuses on Feb. 8.

"I think electability this time around is probably a bigger issue than taxes or arms control," said Phil Roeder, a spokesman for the Iowa Democratic Party. "Among the most active Democrats in Texas, electability is the key issue," said Bob Slagle, chairman of the Texas Democratic Party.

Mr. Simon's critics assert that he is particularly vulnerable on that front. "He's defined himself as the Roosevelt-Truman candidate for president," said William Carrick,

campaign manager for Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, another Democratic aspirant. "There are a lot of people in a lot of different areas who see that as a problem — that if you're looking backward, trying to recapture the past, you're not going to be able to face the future and win the election."

Indeed, Mr. Simon began his campaign in defiance of the conventional wisdom, offering himself as the traditional Democrat in a field populated by candidates trying to repudiate and redefine the party after its defeat in 1984.

But Simon strategists, who have developed an extensive rebuttal to the electability charge, argue that the traditional appeals and the ambitious domestic programs are just part of the Simon package. Mr. Simon has a strong record of fiscal conservatism, they argue, noting his support for a constitutional amendment to require a balanced federal budget. They say his 1984 victory over a Republican incumbent, Charles H. Percy, achieved during the landslide re-

election of President Ronald Reagan, shows his ability to attract conservative and Republican voters.

In addition, according to Terry Michael, the campaign press secretary, after seven years of Mr. Reagan's "voters want a more activist use of the tools of government, not a big-spending activist, not a big-taxing activist, but a candidate who can creatively use the tools of government."

Mr. Simon's strategists also assert that, like Mr. Reagan, their candidate has a personal appeal that transcends ideology or position on issues.

"I'm a fairly conservative Democrat, but I'm going to support him," said Dale West, a farmer from Grand River, Iowa. "I think he's Mr. Clean. He's from the Middle

West, and I think he knows what it's all about."

Still, some Democrats argue that Mr. Simon has run a campaign fashioned for Iowa's older, comparatively liberal caucus-goers but that the strategy will play less well among the broader electorate.

But Mr. Roeder counters that Iowans are keenly sensitive to such criticism and are paying close attention to the electability issue.

In the South, where much of the Democratic anxiety over electability is based, Mr. Simon is only slightly known; several Democrats in the region said.

"He doesn't have much of an image in Texas now, and what image he has is of a liberal," said Mr. Slagle.

As for Mr. Simon, he appeared comfortable that he could turn back the charge. There was a price to pay for leading the pack in Iowa, Mr. Simon said in Des Moines on Monday, one day after the Iowa Poll reported that he led the pack of Democratic contenders with 24 percent favoring him and 18 percent favoring Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts.

"You're going to be the target a little more," he said. "But given the choice, I'd rather be the front-runner and be a target a little bit."

## Militia Blocks Protest Against Soviet Rule in Latvia

By Gary Lee

Washington Post Service

**RIGA, U.S.S.R.** — Several hundred armed troops blocked a protest against Soviet rule in this Baltic coast capital on Wednesday while some Latvians kept a silent vigil in the rain-drenched streets late into the evening.

After Latvian nationalists began laying flowers Tuesday morning at the Freedom Monument in central Riga, honoring Latvian independence, the Soviet police barred access to the statue and formed a human ring 600 yards (about 550 meters) away from it. As evening fell, the police widened their barrier

and then suddenly dispersed at about 10 P.M.

Although the day appeared to pass without major clashes, Janis Barkans, head of Helsinki '86, a Riga-based human rights monitoring group, was put under house arrest. The detention of Mr. Barkans, who is one of Latvia's leading dissidents, climaxed an all-out effort to stymie popular plans to celebrate the 69th anniversary of the declaration of Latvian independence.

"This holiday should be celebrated," the Latvian dissident Iiris Caltis, 56, said Wednesday in an interview in Riga. "But the author-

ties don't know how to accept that. They're not prepared for a dialogue, so they resort to the old methods."

Latvia, which was declared a free autonomous region on Nov. 18, 1918, was placed under Soviet rule in 1939 in the signing of a German-Soviet pact.

Hundreds of people gathered all day in a silent celebration of the holiday, marking the first widespread public acknowledgment of the anniversary in nearly four decades. Standing in clusters at the edge of the police cordon, they stared sadly at the towering monument in the distance.

Soviet officials sponsored a demonstration Wednesday afternoon to protest a recent resolution in the U.S. Congress honoring the Latvian anniversary. About 2,000 local residents attended.

**■ Phibby on Soviet TV**

Harold (Kim) Phibby, the British double agent who escaped to Moscow 24 years ago after betraying Britain and U.S. secrets to the Soviet Union, has appeared on Soviet television, Reuters reported from Moscow.

A four-minute interview with the 75-year-old spy was shown last

## Across Asia, a Misunderstanding in a Tube

By Michael Richardson

International Herald Tribune

**SINGAPORE** — After many years of unquestioned acceptance by consumers in Asia, Darkie toothpaste is setting some teeth on edge.

Objections from church groups in the United States alleging racial stigma against black Americans may force a change in name, possibly to Dakkie, company officials say.

Dakkie provides a case history of how something regarded as innocent in one part of the world can be perceived as a racial slur in another. That the smiling black man on a tube of toothpaste offends some in the West mystifies many who have grown accustomed to it here, where Darkie is a best-selling brand.

Its makers, Hawley & Hazel Chemical Co. (Hong Kong) Ltd., have captured more than 75 percent of the market in Taiwan, 45 percent in Singapore, 30 percent in Hong Kong, 25 percent in Malaysia and 15 percent in Thailand.

For about 60 years, tubes and boxes of Darkie toothpaste have featured the grinning black face of Al Jolson, a popular actor-singer in the United States before World War II.

Jolson, who died in 1950, was a white American. But he sang some of his most famous songs, such as "Mammy," while made up to look like a black minstrel.

The company's problems about the name began only after 1985, when Colgate-Palmolive Co. of the United States acquired 50 percent of Hawley & Hazel.

Representatives of Hawley & Hazel say that the illustration for their toothpaste was chosen to highlight the sparkling teeth and that no racial slur was intended.

Pressure for change has come from the United States. The Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility, a coalition of Protestant and Roman Catholic groups in the United States, asserted in late 1985 that the name Darkie promoted an offensive racial stereotype.

David P.H. Lee, deputy marketing manager for the Singapore branch of the company, said Wednesday that "although we do not believe the name Darkie to be offensive in the areas where

## In India, a Test of Will Between Government and a Newspaper

By Richard M. Weintraub  
*Washington Post Service*

**NEW DELHI** — The Indian government has escalated its battle against the Indian Express, moving in the last few days to take over its New Delhi headquarters and printing plant and serving notice that it may try to take control of the entire group of Express newspapers.

The test of wills pits the government of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi against the publisher of the English-language paper, Ram Nath Goenka, 84, and its young, firebrand editor, Arun Shourie.

It is the clearest test of the position of the press in Indian democracy since Mr. Gandhi's mother, Indira, exercised absolute powers during a period of emergency rule in the 1970s.

The paper has campaigned against alleged corruption in the government. The Editors Guild of India asserted Tuesday that the attempted expropriation of the paper's building is proof positive of

the government's vindictiveness toward the Indian Express for having carried out a campaign against it.

The guild did not comment on the merits of the government's charges. However, it said in a statement that "the manner and timing of the government's offensive" had left no doubt that the government's aim was "to cripple the Indian Ex-

press and stifle the voice of dissent. This is a direct attack on the freedom of the press and wholly condemnable."

Government spokesmen deny such assertions and say that they are only enforcing the law. "Just look at the Indian papers," one spokesman said. "There is plenty of dissent."

### Hearings to Resume in Bhopal Case

*United Press International*

**BHOPAL, India** — The Indian government and Union Carbide Corp. said Wednesday that they had failed to meet a court-imposed deadline for an out-of-court settlement of compensation for the victims of the Bhopal gas disaster, and a judge ordered legal proceedings to resume.

However, sources close to the negotiations continued to insist that Union Carbide had agreed to pay \$500 million in compensation to the victims under a settlement to be announced next month after details are worked out.

Judge M.W. Deo set Nov. 27 as the date for hearings to resume in the case. India is suing the American company for \$3 billion for the victims of the leak on Dec. 3, 1984, at the pesticide plant in Bhopal. Nearly 3,000 people died and more than 200,000 were injured — 20,000 seriously — by methyl isocyanate gas.

The actions against the Indian Express are the outgrowth of long-running legal disputes. The latest moves include court actions to take over the paper's New Delhi plant for alleged violations of lease agreements.

Also, notices have been served to three corporate offices of the Express group under India's Companies Act that the government is investigating the company's methods of operation. The combined circulation of the papers in the group is about 600,000.

Express executives said the government action was a preliminary step to removing the company's directors and naming a government-appointed board.

The paper has taken the lead in trying to implicate officials of Mr. Gandhi's government in alleged payoffs for purchasing artillery from the Swedish arms manufacturer.

In September, as the paper's allegations were making Mr. Gandhi's political position increasingly dif-

fcult, raids were conducted on Express offices around the country to check into alleged tax and foreign currency violations.

A series of charges on these issues have followed, as have continuing interrogations of company officials, withholding of government-controlled newsprint, delays in releasing imported equipment and other steps that the company's management calls harassment.

Officials of the newspaper also say that a violent strike that has shut down its Delhi edition for several weeks is backed by Mr. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party. The strike has spanned the current session of Parliament.

Spokesmen for Mr. Gandhi's party and for the government deny all such charges and point to alleged illegalities. One government spokesman said, "We have never said we won't proceed against those who break the law."

The latest move against the Express property in New Delhi is an outgrowth of patterns of land con-

## Stockholm Again Raises Palme Reward Tenfold

*International Herald Tribune*

**PARIS** — The Swedish government has raised to 50 million kronor (\$8.2 million) its reward for information leading to a solution of the murder of Olof Palme.

The prime minister was shot and killed by a lone assassin on a Stockholm street on Feb. 28, 1986. Immediately after the killing, the government offered a reward of 500,000 kronor, which it increased to 5 million in March.

The new tenfold increase in the reward was announced in an advertisement Thursday in the International Herald Tribune. It is scheduled to be published four times.

Leif Hallberg, chief spokesman for the national police board, said by telephone that the advertisement did not indicate that the investigation had come to a dead end.

"I understand that could be an interpretation, but it is not so," he said. "We would like to get any help possible to find the details that

are still missing to help us to complete the inquiry."

Mr. Hallberg said the size of the reward was "a reflection of the Swedish government's determination that this case must be solved, because it leaves question marks not only about who killed Mr. Palme but also whether there was a plot against Swedish society."

More than 70 detectives are working full-time on the case, Mr. Hallberg said. The police have opened files on 28,000 people and investigated 40,000 leads in the case.

"The technique of detective work is that you don't abandon any lead until the inquiry is finished," Mr. Hallberg said. "Leads that appear dead and cold at the moment might get hot again in the light of new information coming in."

He said there was no significance to the fact that the advertisement was being published in French and Spanish as well as English, except that the police wanted to reach the widest possible audience.

## Moscow Appears Ready to Compromise on Afghanistan Pullout

By David K. Shipley  
*New York Times Service*

**WASHINGTON** — A recent flurry of diplomatic activity has raised new speculation that the Soviet Union may be ready to compromise on a timetable for the withdrawal of its 155,000 troops from Afghanistan.

Moscow has made no formal offer for a withdrawal period shorter than 16 months after military aid for the Afghan rebels is ended. However, the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, Grigori L. Gerasimov, said at a news conference Monday in Munich that a pullout could take place in 7 to 12 months if a formula for "national reconciliation" were reached. This means

agreement on the composition of an interim Afghan government.

Such a timetable would be closer to what is envisioned by the Reagan administration, which worries that Soviet forces could use a long period following a cutoff in U.S. aid to the guerrillas to stage devastating attacks on rebel units. Pakistan, where most of the Afghan rebels are based, has proposed a withdrawal period of no more than eight months.

Diego Cordovez, the United Nations undersecretary-general for political affairs, said Tuesday that he would not convene another round of the indirect Afghan-Pakistani talks he has been mediating "unless I'm convinced that an

agreement on a timetable can be reached."

Mr. Cordovez is also understood, however, to be planning a trip to the region in mid-December, reportedly to begin discussions on who would participate in a transitional Afghan government.

In Geneva, a U.S. official involved in preparatory talks for the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting said there were signs that Moscow might put forward a new timetable before or during the Dec. 7-10 meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev in Washington.

A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman in Moscow, however, denounced as a "distortion" speculation in the West European press

that the Soviet leader would use the summit meeting to announce a new timetable for Afghanistan.

At a briefing, the spokesman, Yuri Gremikin, described the Soviet position as unchanged in its emphasis on the need for guarantees against continued foreign support for the rebels. The United States, Saudi Arabia and Iran are among those providing funds and arms to the guerrillas.

According to the American in Geneva, the Soviet deputy foreign minister, Yuli A. Vorontsov, has seemed haunted by the parallels between the Soviet predicament in Afghanistan and the American experience in Vietnam. He keeps making such statements as, "We're not going to have a solution that

leaves us with our last people leaving Kabul on the struts of helicopters."

The American said that once Moscow sets an acceptable withdrawal schedule, the United States and Pakistan may be prepared to press the rebels on an interim government.

Some U.S. officials have said that with a timetable in hand the United States would probably begin discussions with rebel leaders about political compromise.

On the other hand, Moscow has insisted privately that an agreement on an interim government must precede the setting of a timetable. One diplomat said he thought the Soviet side would agree to a shorter timetable if it became clear than a suitable interim government could be formed.

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## Jacques Anquetil, Champion Of Bicycle Racing, Dies at 53

*United Press International*

**PARIS** — Jacques Anquetil, 53, who dominated bicycling in the early 1960s as a five-time winner of the Tour de France, died early Wednesday of cancer.

Mr. Anquetil had been hospitalized since early last month in Roncq, 110 kilometers (66 miles) northwest of Paris, after doctors discovered his stomach cancer had spread to his spinal column.

The French cyclist began his career in 1951 and won more than 200 races, including all the major European races of more than a day, during the ensuing 18 years.

Mr. Anquetil won the Tour of Italy twice and the Tour of Spain once. He also claimed nine Grand Prix des Nations titles, winning the French time-trial race seven consecutive times starting in 1953.

But his greatest fame was achieved in five Tour de France championships, including four in a row from 1961 to 1964. Only Eddy Merckx of Belgium and Bernard

Hinault of France equaled his feat of five victories in the Tour de France, cycling's most prestigious race.

Antoine Magnin, 86

**Paris Bistro Owner**  
MR. ANQUETIL — Antoine Magnin, 86, longtime chef and owner of the dilapidated but popular Paris bistro, l'Ami Louis, died Saturday morning in his sleep.

Mr. Magnin, a quiet man with a thin white beard, had worked as chef at the bistro from 1930 until just before his death, living in a small apartment above the restaurant near the Place de la Republique. The narrow, 12-table bistro, named for its original maître d'hôtel, Louis Pedebos, has long been a Parisian institution, known for its simple but abundant fare.

Last year, it was purchased by Thierry de la Brosse, a longtime client, with the intention of preserving it.

### Kidnappers Release Italian

*Reuters*

**ARDORE, Italy** — Domenico Varsicelli, 42, a businessman kidnapped in May, was freed near his southern town after his family paid a ransom of 800 million lire (about \$640,000), the police said Wednesday.

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Kidnappers Release him

ARDORE, Italy — Don Vincenzo, 42, a businessman kidnapped in May, was freed yesterday after his family paid a ransom of \$60 million (\$640,000), the police said today.

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## OPINION

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune  
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Votes for Afghanistan

The new face that Mikhail Gorbachev has put on Soviet foreign policy came up for judging in the United Nations the other day. The Soviets had spent a year preparing to blunt the annual condemnation they receive for their aggression in Afghanistan. Having anticipated last November the withdrawal of Soviet troops "in the near future," Mr. Gorbachev licensed the Soviet press to spread publicly — and Soviet diplomats to spread privately — hints of discontent with the war and of readiness to consider a political compromise to end it. Moscow's man in Kabul, Major General Najib, launched a program of "national reconciliation" and had spruced up some of the prisons enough to permit a first on-site inspection by a UN human rights investigator. A deflating resolution was prepared for the General Assembly debate.

The whole effort collapsed. A year earlier, 122 nations had demanded immediate Soviet withdrawal. This year the figure was 123. There are political stirrings on the Afghan scene, and the human rights investigator, Felix Ermacora of Austria, found "some improvements" in government-controlled areas. To most people in Afghanistan, however, the Soviets remain brutal invaders, and the Afghans they have tried

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Trivializing the Affair

Eight Republican members of the Iran-contra committee say of President Reagan's role in the affair that he made "mistakes in judgment, and nothing more." They appear, in a minority report, to be more veiled at their committee colleagues for reaching harsher conclusions than at Mr. Reagan. Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North and others for bringing America low. These six representatives and two senators thus reduce a foreign policy tragedy and a crisis of public trust and confidence to a natter of petty partisan politics.

The minority report starts with a contention: "A substantial number of the mistakes of the Iran-contra affair resulted directly from the ongoing state of political guerrilla warfare over foreign policy between the legislative and executive branches." It makes sense to call attention to the institutional conflict, but it is misleading to see the conflict as the cause.

That conflict did not cause Mr. Reagan, Colonel North, Vice Admiral John Poindexter, CIA Director William Casey and others to trade arms to Iran in return for the release of American hostages. For whatever

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Tolerating Pesticides

America's most serious environmental problem may be the one the government is doing least about. That is the dosing of the land and food supply with pesticides. The trend of neglect seems likely to continue this year. Legislation to give some life to the near-dead regulatory process appears to be slipping. The more immediate problems of the budget and farm credit system have taken precedence in the agriculture committees.

The shaky truce between the chemical companies and environmental groups that almost ended in compromise in the last Congress has reverted to the adversarial relationship that produced the stalemates of the past. The Senate Agriculture Committee may yet report a bill this year, but further action in Congress will apparently have to occur amid the distractions and crowded calendar of an election year. It is not a happy prospect.

The present system of regulating pesticides was set up in 1972. The brand new Environmental Protection Agency was to have the job both of regulating new pesticides and of re-evaluating by modern standards the old ones already on the market. The old ones — there are about 600 active ingredients — still constitute the bulk of pesticides in use. But the agency has worked its way through only a handful. It is almost as if the 1972 law had never been passed.

Last year's compromise and this year's Senate bill would shorten the reapproval

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Comment

## Angola: From Bad to Worse

Soviet and Cuban military advisers apparently encouraged Angola to undertake a massive escalation of its anti-guerrilla war. A better strategy would have been an escalation of negotiations. As the battle spread, South Africa deepened its military commitment to Jonas Savimbi, sending its troops into battle against the Angolan government forces and their Soviet and Cuban allies. Pretoria claims it turned the tide of battle. Also at the heart of Mr. Savimbi's strength were the arms and munitions of the United States, including Stinger missiles.

The government of Angola must share the blame for the deterioration of the situation. The massive military campaign was a bold rejection of U.S. efforts to win a negotiated settlement of the civil war. We regret the stubbornness of the government in refusing to negotiate a settlement with Mr. Savimbi, even though his goals have always been ambiguous and his constituency limited.

Nevertheless, the intrusion of South African troops and the infusion of American arms can only make matters worse. Angola

— The Los Angeles Times.

During the past few years there have been reports that Cuban troops in Angola are getting more and more dissatisfied. On the other hand, UNITA has been gaining in strength, especially under South African tutelage. It is also strongly backed by the United States. If UNITA can deliver a stunning blow to the Angolan government forces, it would be a superb propaganda victory.

— The Nation (Bangkok).

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## The Soviet Dictator Has to Keep Control

By Jerry F. Hough

DURHAM, North Carolina — The demotion of Boris Yeltsin, from the Moscow party leadership to a government post, has again raised questions about Mikhail Gorbachev's strength and the future of reform. The West's understanding of this development is complicated by an oversimplified view of reform politics and the balance of social forces in the Soviet Union.

The problem is that reform in the Soviet Union is not a package but has at least five different facets, each arousing different levels of enthusiasm in different people, including Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Gorbachev:

• A drive against corruption, alcoholism and lack of discipline at work.

• The greater use of market mechanisms, and an evolution away from state socialism based on monopolistic ministries to what Mr. Gorbachev calls "cooperative socialism" based on private or cooperative enterprises.

• Glasnost. The term, chosen because of its ambiguity, can include criticism of bureaucrats,

more publicity, looser censorship of policy debate and culture, an opening to Western ideas.

• Broader participation in elections — democratization — and, at its extreme, rotation of political group activity independent of the party.

• A changed relationship to foreigners. The essence of the 1917 revolution was the creation of two iron curtains — one against Western market forces, the other against Western cultural influences. Its most striking symbol today is the lack of a single French or Italian restaurant in Moscow. This aspect of reform entails, in Mr. Gorbachev's words, "an end to the schism of Europe," the gradual dismantling of the iron curtains.

Many people in the Soviet Union are reformist or conservative on all five aspects, but this is far from inevitable. Mr. Yeltsin supported glasnost and joined the attack on corruption, privilege and lack of discipline, but on market reform and

ambiguity, he has been more cautious.

Strong suspicion is that Mr. Yeltsin got into trouble primarily because he was reformist to the point of radicalism on democratization. In his most controversial decision, he permitted the formation in Moscow of so-called reconstruction groups, independent of the party and the Young Communist League, and allowed them last summer to hold a national convention at which radical resolutions, such as one favoring a multi-party system, were passed. Much of the recent conservative attack on Mr. Gorbachev has really been a reaction to that convention.

It would be wrong, in the conflict between Mr. Yeltsin and the conservatives, to see Mr. Gorbachev as Mr. Yeltsin's ally. For Mr. Gorbachev is also worried lest democratization proceed too fast.

While determined to reform the economy and open the Soviet Union to the West, he is much more dubious about political activity outside the party system. What really worries him is not the conservatives but the liberal opposition.

The Soviet Union has become an industrial middle-class society. Between 1970 and 1979 the proportion of workers with a high school diploma rose from 20 percent to 42 percent. Such changes typically make life difficult for dictators, and the Soviet Union is no different. Soviet workers and bureaucrats under 60 ultimately want more radical political reform than does Mr. Gorbachev. His problem is to make sure that the social reform he wants does not lurch out of control.

That is why Mr. Yeltsin was such a danger and why Mr. Gorbachev suppressed him so ostensibly. Such actions are not incompatible with economic reform and an opening to the West. To Mr. Gorbachev are politically necessary for them.

The West should stop worrying about Mr. Gorbachev. He is a dictator consolidating his power. We share common interests — including the shifting of resources from defense to economic investment — and on these we should cooperate. But we should not have wishful thoughts about his commitment to democracy.

The writer, professor of political science at Duke University, is a staff member of the Brookings Institution. He contributed this to The New York Times.

## People, Not Blind Forces, Make Political History

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Inevitability is a dangerous notion. People are inclined to say that this or that event in politics or history "had" to happen. This simply is another way to say that it did happen. The October Revolution "had to happen." Did it?

Yes, it did, given that the people involved behaved in the way they did, and that the external forces at work on Russia at the time were what they were. But it is meaningless to say that, what if there had been different people, making different choices? What if Alexander Kerensky, who led the provisional government in 1917, had been a stronger man and Lenin a weaker one? Were there objective forces at work which determined how it all came out? I think not.

When Portugal had its revolution in 1975 it, too, had its Lenin, the austere and intransigent Communist leader, Álvaro Cunhal, and his Kerensky, Mário Soares. It was Henry Kissinger who dismissively called the Socialist Mr. Soares a Kerensky. Everyone knew that a moderate had no chance of stopping a Communist seizure of power in revolutionary conditions. That had been proven in Petrograd in 1917. But Mário Soares today is presented as a democratic Portugal.

An implicitly deterministic way of thinking about history is one result of Marxism's influence on our century. A London writer whom I admire, Neal Ascherson of The Observer, objects to my recent column ("These 70th Anniversary Rites Celebrate a Tragedy," Nov. 10) which argued that Russia's people today would be a great deal

happier if there had never been an October Revolution and if the evolutionary forces at work in the society had not been suddenly cut off."

He says the revolution was inevitable. The czar was incompetent. The pace of economic development had unsettled society. Liberal reformers were few and feeble. Only the Socialists had any popular following. He asks, as I did, whether if the first revolution in February 1917, which

A destructive legacy of Marxism has left people with the notion that laws govern history.

produced the czar's abdication and a moderate government, had not taken place in the midst of the world war, Russia might not "have become a Socialist-led parliamentary democracy instead of a Socialist dictatorship run by the Bolshevik minority."

He answers that even if it had, "all the disasters and blunders of the Stalin period" probably could not have been avoided, because growth would have slowed, foreign investment would have fled and "a showdown with the peasantry" was bound to come. Modernization would not have survived.

It certainly is possible that a more or less representative and moderate government would eventually have founded, above all if it tried to carry out the forced-draft heavy industrialization that obsessed and obsesses Marxists. But why should this have

— by the injustices of the Versailles settlement, the weakness of the Weimar Republic, and the muddled ideas of its leaders, the foolish and reactionary outlook of the German officer corps, inflation, world depression, and so on and on. But Hitler?

Hitler, like Stalin, was a responsible man, possessing particular ideas — the product of ideas in the air, the writings of a variety of intellectuals and publicists and cranks, his own experiences — but nonetheless his own ideas. He acted on those ideas, and on his own ambitions, making use of his extraordinary and individual power to influence those around him and to manipulate mass emotion.

As in post-revolutionary Russia, another leader, another individual, could have sprung forward in Germany, and everything would have been different.

As Sebastian Haffner, a German historian remarked a decade ago, our world, its gross dimensions, Hitler's creation: "Without Hitler, no divided Germany and Europe; without Hitler, no Americans and Russians in Berlin; without Hitler, no Israel; without Hitler, no decolonization, or at least not so fast, no Asiatic, Arab and Black-African emancipation, and no downgrading of Europe."

All of this is not a new argument, but it is an important one. A destructive legacy of Marxism (there are better ones), has left people with the notion that laws govern history. Laws expressing purely material forces. This has contributed to an assumption, all too easy to believe in the modern world, that individuals only marginally can influence what happens.

Certainly there are profound forces at work in society's evolution, but these include moral forces as well as material ones. What Stalin and Hitler did was a matter of autonomous moral action — of choice and responsibility, and indeed of conviction. The same is true for de Gaulle and Churchill, for Jean Monnet, Ho Chi Minh, Mahatma Gandhi — and for all the rest of us.

The material forces of history are responsible for the material dimensions of the contemporary world. The world's political quality and character are the result of the actions of individuals, men, for which individuals are morally responsible. If this fact is neglected, our grip loosens on what society can become.

International Herald Tribune.

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## Foreign Students in America Can Benefit Both Sides

By Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber and Herbert Simon

PITTSBURGH — The United States has had trouble in the 1980s with aspects of world leadership, from industrial competitiveness to arms control, from the Pacific rim to the Gulf. But in one area, higher education, it today reigns supreme. And that is due to its own: a tidal wave of foreign students.

American brainpower has always been enhanced by immigrants. What is new is the extent of foreign penetration of U.S. higher education. More than 300,000 foreign students

are produced by the injustices of the Versailles settlement, the weakness of the Weimar Republic, and the muddled ideas of its leaders, the foolish and reactionary outlook of the German officer corps, inflation, world depression, and so on and on. But Hitler?

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cently expressed, misgivings: "In the United States one sees a deteriorating ethic in most spheres ... When people do not care and have no goal to live, they do not function at their utmost. They grow fat and accept defeat, moral incompetence is the companion of decline. Competence is the ability to do work expertly, neatly and correctly. To raise the level of public understanding from frivolity to a readiness to take things seriously will require a great and concentrated national effort."

In meeting this challenge, everything will depend on maintaining excellence in higher education and repairing the quality of primary and secondary education. If foreign students should ever stop pressing for admission to American universities, it would be a sign that America has lost its last great resource.

The next 10 to 15 years are crucial. During that period the number of competing international laboratories, corporations and learning systems will continue to increase. These years will decide whether the United States remains in the first rank or falls behind. The critical difference might well be made by foreign students.

American graduate schools need more American students. Most who earn bachelor's degrees take a job or enroll in law or business colleges, opting for fields that pay better than research. They will not change that view because Congress passes new laws but because they are stimulated to compete with their colleagues from abroad. These "invaders" in scientific fields are often among the top 10 percent of graduate students. But a striking sign of America's natural generosity and courage in competition is that the excellence of foreigners breeds almost none of the anti-foreign sentiment seen in other parts of the world.

The historian Barbara Tuchman re-

lated expressed, misgivings: "In the United States one sees a deteriorating ethic in most spheres ... When people do not care and have no goal to live, they do not function at their utmost. They grow fat and accept defeat, moral incompetence is the companion of decline. Competence is the ability to do work expertly, neatly and correctly. To raise the level of public understanding from frivolity to a readiness to take things seriously will require a great and concentrated national effort."

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Mr. Servan-Schreiber, a former French cabinet minister, is chairman of the International Committee at Carnegie Mellon University. Mr. Simon is a professor of computer science and psychology at the university. They contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

## 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

## 1887: Czar Visits Berlin

## 1912: Help the Indians

## NEW YORK — [The Herald says:]

Francis Leupp, recently the head of the Indian Bureau in the Interior Department, holds that reform in the relations between the Government and the Indians is a matter of greatest importance. He shows that Congress should make more appropriations for the Indian. The result of the course being pursued by the Government is to exterminate the red men. It is time the national conscience was aroused.

## 1937: Nobel Peace Prize

## OSLO — The Nobel Peace Prize has been awarded to Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, it was announced [on Nov. 18]. Lord Cecil has devoted all his energy to the defense of the League of Nations as being the only means of preserving peace. As President of the League of Nations Union he stood staunchly for League principles during the Ethiopian war and at the outbreak

Not YES  
hen Some  
ther Cure

By Giles Merrin

## Korea: Ex-Patients Throw Their Crutches at the Doctor

By William Safire

**S**EOUL.—The name of the game here is "olympics." The struggle for South Korean political power merges with the chance to use the 1988 summer Olympics to gain international prestige. This nation could make it big by carrying out a democratic election and making the results stick; then the new man with a mandate could gain diplomatic strength by playing host to the world—including Communist powers that recognize only the surly Korean regime in the North. Or it could blow its once-in-a-nationhood chance.

To illustrate: Two quite different rallies were held simultaneously last weekend. At the rally in a suburb of Seoul, a city of 10 million, the ruling party's candidate, Roh Tae Woo, read a speech promising new housing to a polite crowd. At the other rally, in the southern city of Kwangju, two opposition parties clashed. Posters were burned and rocks thrown by toughs supporting the populist candidate Kim Dae Jung, making it impossible for the other opposition leader to speak in the stronghold of "D-J."

My unerring nose for no news led me to the dull rally. Even so, the strategy of the party in power became clear: provide a stable, even boring contrast to the fireworks of the charismatic Kim D-J. and exploit the angry split in the opposition. Free Korea's press is feisty; already candidates have been accused of alibing coup-ism, corruption and communism, and of fooling around. (This country has not yet achieved a degree of political sophistication that requires candidates to detail their experiences with pot, but give it time.) Polls are forbidden, so nobody knows who will win next month, but most Koreans want neither intervention by the army nor intimidation by rock-throwing radical students.

Let's assume democracy prevails. Here is a good place to address the questions bothering many Americans interested in the Far East: Why don't the newly free

### What Are Koreans to Think?

**T**HAT the White House has extended its hand to Roh Tae Woo, a former general and a key figure in Chun Doo Hwan's bloody seizure of power, while ignoring the two main opposition candidates would suggest to moderate South Koreans that the Reagan administration regards the ongoing process of democratization in South Korea with some trepidation and that it is not as averse to continued military involvement in Korean politics as it officially purports to be. Are we to conclude that the Reagan administration is simply uninformed about the volatile state of anti-Americanism in South Korea and the link that Koreans increasingly make between American influence and their military dictatorship?

—Carter J. Eckert and Edward J. Baker, writing in *The New York Times*.

societies embrace the world's leading exemplar of democracy? Why should there be all places, a land where the presence of 40,000 U.S. troops stops the militarists in North Korea from swooping down again? Why aren't old comrades-in-arms in Korea (and the Philippines) grateful for America's defense umbrella, its welcoming markets, its democratic example?

Forget gratitude. The ex-patients are throwing their crutches at the doctor; nothing new about that. Americans must cheer for self-determination and adjust to the hard fact that gratitude no longer has a place in relations between the Haves and the Just Getting.

Many Koreans grumble about history (Washington made a deal with the Russians that divided their country) and gloom at the presence of U.S. troops in the Seoul headquarters first established by Japanese occupiers—prime real estate suitable for high-rise hotels. With few natural resources and a heavy defense requirement, they have built an economy that gives the Japanese fits and takes full advantage of the American market. Now that Koreans are finally making it along come the incompetent Americans to complain about surpluses and threaten their new prosperity with protectionism.

And here comes the beauty part: No longer will there be a Korean strongman to tell the complainers to shut up and appreciate the American defense presence, and to accommodate the American irritation at trade imbalances. Politicians in a democracy—especially a new one—play to their constituencies. You don't win votes by blaming America; you win by passing the word that a new day of nationalism is dawning. Later, after you have won, you try to restrain your supporters and act responsibly—if you can.

Each country handles differently its political need to shake off the burden of historical gratitude. The shrewd Chinese on Taiwan remain eagerly pro-American; the desperate Filipinos shop around with U.S. bases in hopes of financial support from Japan; the hustling Japanese agree with America publicly about their unconscionable surpluses but drag a foot privately; the Koreans are culturally confrontational, and you can expect a few karate chops if Kim D-J wins and if the army swallows his victory.

America's response should be: O.K., forget the past, but remember the future. Americans should ask more assertively: Do you really want to face the Russians—and Vietnamese, and North Koreans, and Communist Chinese—alone? Do you want to lose the American market and fight for the prosperous life with the eco-imperialists of Japan?

In every public square an electric sign flashes a number, counting down the days until the start of Seoul's Olympics. That is not the only countdown.

*The New York Times*



### Russia's Revolution, Too, Needs More Than 70 Years

Regarding "These 70th Anniversary Rites Celebrate a Tragedy" (Nov. 11):

William Pfaff writes that the 70th anniversary of the Russian revolution "cruelly failed Russia even though it began 'in noble purpose.' Without wanting to appear an apologist for the excesses and tragedy that have come with the development of post-revolutionary Russia, I find Mr. Pfaff's position historically shortsighted and unfair in that it applies a double standard. A comparison of the present situation of the Soviet Union with that of the United States 70 years after its revolution will illustrate what I mean.

In 1846 the United States was in many respects tragic failure in regard to the ideals upon which it had been founded. Although the country was dedicated to the proposition that "all men are created equal," a significant portion of its economy was—but did not have to be—based on the brutal exploitation of slave and immigrant labor. The country actively pursued a domestic policy aimed at the forced removal, confinement and genocide of its native population, while its major foreign policy goal was to provoke its southern neighbor into attacking it so that it could grab its best lands. Considerable segments of its population were excluded from power.

The degree to which the United States today better corresponds to the goals that it originally set for itself is a consequence of the actions taken by dynamic and critical leaders who, like Mikhail Gorbachev in the Soviet Union, were unable to turn a blind eye to the discrepancy between ideals and reality, and were not afraid to speak out or assume the political risks involved in calling for and bringing about significant change.

The ideals upon which the Soviet Union was established were honorable, even if their implementation was de-railed, not least because of threatened and real foreign intervention. The shared historical experience of both the United States and the Soviet Union shows that the revolutionary process is painfully, disappointingly slow.

Let us wish Mr. Gorbachev success and hope that the reforms he desires are, like those which it took a Lincoln and a Civil War to bring in the United States, capable of setting his country on the right track so that 30 years from now, when the Soviet Union is celebrating its centenary, the balance sheet will show that the revolution was worthwhile.

EUGENE HOLMAN,  
Helsinki.

### For the United Nations

The Soviet Union's decision to pay its debts to the United Nations is welcome news (*IHT*, Oct. 16) at a time of financial crisis for the United Nations because the United States refuses to pay its assessed share of the budget. The U.S. debt to the United Nations now totals more than \$350 million.

The Soviet Union has also provided a needed boost for the United Nations

## A Few Things I've Regretted All My Life

By Jeff Greenfield

**N**EW YORK—Good morning Ladies and Gentlemen. I am announcing today my candidacy for president of the United States. I believe that the major issue in this campaign is one of trust. Only a candidate who levels—completely and openly—with the American people can withstand the grueling scrutiny of public and press, and can represent the noble aspirations of our people.

In that spirit, let me discuss frankly some matters that sooner or later will become public concern—matters which, I believe, in fact make me a better candidate for president.

When I was 6 years old, I put a frog in Emily McIntrye's lunch box. Emily McIntrye always had cookies cut in the shape of dinosaurs, and my mom—who had to work at the Piggy-Wiggly after my dad lost his job—never had time to make cookies for me. It was a youthful mistake; I've regretted it all my life. But it taught me the value of all living things, which is why I introduced the Save Little Helpless Creatures Act of 1976.

At age 11, I was caught playing doctor with Emily McIntrye in the fifth grade coat closet. It was a youthful mistake; I've regretted it all my life—especially since we were caught before we got

past the preliminary examination. But that helped me develop a lifelong interest in the problem of providing quality health care to millions of Americans, which is why I sponsored the Long Life and Good Health Act of 1978.

As a college freshman, preparing an essay for Introductory English on "What I Did on My Summer Vacation," I accidentally used 10 pages from Martin Luther King's "Letter From a Birmingham Jail."

### MEANWHILE

"Jail." This was a careless rather than a malicious error; it was clear that I had not spent my summer in a Southern jail for an act of civil disobedience. Nonetheless, the college saw fit to place me on academic probation for my freshman year.

It was a youthful mistake, and I've regretted it all my life. But that combination of reading material and punishment triggered my interest in criminal justice. My co-sponsorship of the Tough but Fair Crime Act of 1981 demonstrates how valuable that experience was.

Shortly after graduation, I married

Jennine Simpson, the greatest helpmate a guy could have. Then I began traveling a lot and... well, I guess I began taking Jennine for granted just a bit.

One evening in Iowa, I was introduced to a woman who was a holistic therapist; imagine my surprise when it turned out to be my old schoolmate Emily McIntrye. Because of my intense interest in the problem of affordable health care, we began a long and intimate conversation. Well, I learned something about myself from that experience—especially after Jennine's sister, who happened to be in Iowa, saw me there with Emily McIntrye.

I learned that too often we successful, accomplished public men are too busy with our public lives to think very much about our private lives. And that is why I sponsored the Public Life-Private Life Research and Information Act of 1983, to organize a government commission to hold hearings and offer policy recommendations in this critical area.

May I add a personal note that this middle-age mistake, which I will regret for the rest of my life, taught me the value of the assistance of my lovely wife Jennine even more—which is why, shortly after my return from Iowa, I placed half of all my stock holdings in her name, as a gesture of my support for the women's movement.

Now speaking of stock: Some of you know about that unfortunate misunderstanding in Miami where I received some stock—worth not more than a few hundred thousand dollars—after I introduced legislation to zone the Everglades for commercial development. The fact that I was retained by the Acme Foundry Co. was completely coincidental. I simply happen to believe that without developing our economic resources, we will become a second-class power.

Nonetheless, it was a powerful learning experience, one that taught me the dangers of unchecked commercial development of our natural beauty. That is why I introduced the Save the Trees and Pretty Flowers Act of 1986, and why I am also chairing a special subcommittee investigating insider trading abuses.

The record, I believe, is clear. Each time I have had a learning experience, I have learned something not just about myself but about how to make our country better. And, thanks to a large assortment of character flaws, I know more about what is wrong with America than anyone in this race.

That concludes my statement. Now let's go get something to drink. Oh, have I mentioned my breakthrough legislation on substance abuse?

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### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

through statements by General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev calling for the International Court of Justice to have mandatory jurisdiction in more cases, stressing the need to respect the UN Charter and calling for a UN agency to oversee a weapons-free outer space.

The challenge is now to the United States. It can be met by endorsing Mr. Gorbachev's stand and giving support for a strengthened United Nations, recognizing that the universal membership of this world organization is one of the great milestones in history, the first step toward building the world community on which the future depends.

DOUGLAS MATTERN,  
San Francisco.

### The Military in Iran

The report "Iranians Say a Rebel Army Is Causing Problems" (Oct. 27) describes the Iranian Liberation Army as "made up largely of army dissidents." The significance of this has, I believe, been largely overlooked. Iran's inability to gain a military victory in eight years of fighting against a nation one-third its size may indicate that its experienced military men are unwilling to fight for Ayatollah Khomeini. Untrained villagers do little more than run up to supply the casualty rates, while the hard-core fanatics man speedboats and spread the conflict to neighboring Gulf states.

It is equally significant that this army of dissidents appears to be giving the Iranian government more trouble on the ground than Iraq has for quite some

### GENERAL NEWS

## Bereft of Trees, Storm Zone Counts Loss

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune

**P**ARIS—Officials in France and Britain continue to count the costs of the region's worst storm in nearly three centuries, one that caused vast destruction in northwestern France a month ago and changed the landscape in large areas of southeastern England forever.

In England, winds of up to 150 mph (240 kph) felled at least 15 million mature trees, according to the Forestry Commission.

"It was an emotional as well as a physical shock to people to see how vulnerable the landscape really is, and what an enormous contribution trees make to that landscape," said David Coleman, director of Task Force Trees, a temporary committee set up by the semi-official Countryside Commission to consult government aid.

In Paris, the Insurance Information Center said a preliminary tally of claims received by insurers and a special farmers fund total at least 3.3 billion francs (\$576 million). But since many struggling farmers in northwestern France are underinsured or not insured at all, the actual amount of damage is thought to be much higher. And the insurance companies' estimates do not include damage to trees or thousands of pleasure boats covered under separate policies.

A spokesman for the Association of British Insurers said that early claims estimates come to at least \$200 million (\$380 million).

Hurricane-force winds slammed into Europe early on the morning of Oct. 16, striking from the Bay of Biscay across Brittany and Normandy, then cutting across the English Channel into West Sussex, East Sussex, Kent and East Anglia before diminishing in the North Sea.

Churning winds at the edge of the storm caused heavy damage or flooding in many other areas, in-

cluding northwestern Spain, the Belgian and Dutch coasts and 16 counties in southeastern England. All of London was blacked out for a few hours, for the first time since the World War II blitz. Because most people were still in bed when the storm struck, casualties were relatively low—about 20 were killed throughout Europe.

When people woke, the scene was as if a giant hand had reached out and obliterated the landscape," said a woman in East Sussex, for whom the storm opened up a view clear to the English Channel, nearly 20 miles away. Most of the trees within sight were down, and the wind had ripped the leaves off every tree left standing, creating an impression of instant winter.

"We are trying to draw up a balance sheet," said a spokesman for the Prefecture, the district government in Finistere, in the far west of France, "but we are still having to update it almost every day."

He put damage to Finistere alone at two billion francs, "at an absolute minimum." More than 100 fishing vessels in Brittany were damaged. Seventy percent of the oyster harvest on the Normandy coast was lost. In

the department of Cotes-du-Nord, the storm smashed 62,000 acres (25,000 hectares) of greenhouses and wiped out 200,000 acres of corn.

Hundreds of thousands of trees in northwestern France were uprooted, reducing protection against future winds and flooding. The telephone company said it would take at least two years to replace nearly 6,000 miles of cables brought down in Brittany by a

couple of hours.

Mr. Coleman of the Countryside Commission said most people, even if they live in towns, are emotionally attached to a vision of rural England that in some parts of the country disappeared within a couple of hours.

"Clearly, it will be 60 to 80 years at least before we will get back to a situation where people will be able to say, yes, that is a wonderful wooded landscape," he said. "During that time, it will be a growing landscape in the process of change for our grandchildren to enjoy."

In the meantime, the Forestry Commission and the timber industry have set up a Forest Windblow Action Committee to extract and market an estimated four million cubic meters of downed timber.

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NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
GTE S	5714	264	267	+ 16	
Textron	2220	124	125	+ 15	
Nimco	2220	124	125	+ 15	
GenCorp	1220	264	265	+ 15	
Philco	1270	114	115	+ 15	
EKA	1210	114	115	+ 15	
Exxon	1200	472	472	+ 15	
CDC	1200	124	125	+ 15	
Group n	1220	224	225	+ 15	
Chrysler	1220	195	195	+ 15	
Citcorp	1020	344	345	+ 15	
MetLife	1020	345	345	+ 15	

Market Sales					
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	158,270,000				
NYSE prev. cons. close	17,052,040				
Amer 4 p.m. volume	11,750,000				
Amer 4 p.m. close	17,052,040				
OTC 4 p.m. volume	156,154,709				
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	157,925,160				
NYSE volume down	49,457,820				
Amer volume down	3,225,100				
Amer volumes up	2,225,100				
OTC volume down	11,882,874				

NYSE Index					
Composite	127.58	127.58	+ 1.27		
Industrials	162.67	162.67	+ 1.27		
Utilities	164.02	164.02	+ 1.27		
Finance	118.64	118.64	+ 1.27		

Wednesday's NYSE Closing					
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AMEX Diary					
Class	Prev.				
Advanced	259				
Unchanged	230				
Total Issues	215				
New Highs	25				
New Lows	25				

NASDAQ Index					
Close	Chg.	Avg.	Week	Year	
Composite	318.22	+ 1.47	317.79	307.90	
Industrials	318.22	+ 1.47	317.79	307.90	
Transportation	318.22	+ 1.47	317.79	307.90	
Insurance	318.22	+ 1.47	317.79	307.90	
Utilities	318.22	+ 1.47	317.79	307.90	
Finance	318.22	+ 1.47	317.79	307.90	
Trucks	318.22	+ 1.47	317.79	307.90	

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Goldman	5702	171	171	+ 16	
Wingate	2090	117	117	+ 15	
BAT	3271	117	117	+ 15	
Hecht's	2470	117	117	+ 15	
Echols	2678	105	105	+ 15	
Telstar	2470	97	97	+ 15	
Arco	1715	97	97	+ 15	
Amoco	1650	245	245	+ 15	
Huntar	1650	245	245	+ 15	
Southern	1570	225	225	+ 15	
Bedro	1570	97	97	+ 15	

NYSE Diary					
Class	Prev.				
Advanced	281	281	4,854		
Declined	299	299	4,276		
Unchanged	321	321	2,995		
Total Issues	891	891	12,024		
New Highs	12	12	1,274		
New Lows	22	22	1,274		

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Class	Prev.				
Buy	281,519	281,519	4,854		
Sales	271,321	271,321	4,276		
Chg.	-5,198	-5,198	-1,548		
Nov. 17					

Included in my sales figures

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus	192.22	192.22	192.15	+ 2.10	
Trans.	184.17	184.17	184.02	+ 0.78	
Utilities	225.00	225.00	224.95	+ 0.82	
Finance	188.49	188.49	188.32	+ 0.85	
S&P 500	211.65	211.65	211.53	+ 2.51	

Standard & Poor's Index					
Industrials	281.10	281.10	281.15	+ 2.10	
Trans.	281.10	281.10	281.05	+ 2.05	
Utilities	325.00	325.00	324.95	+ 2.05	
Finance	245.65	245.65	245.65	+ 2.51	

NASDAQ Diary					
Class	Prev.				
Advanced	1,234	1,234	4,851		
Declined	1,100	1,100	4,276		
Unchanged	224	224	1,402		
Total Issues	4,861	4,861	12,024		

AMEX Stock Index	
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YES,  
Some  
Cure  
Merritt

## EC Aide Urges End to Steel Quotas

Reuters

STRASBOURG, France — The European Community might have stopped protecting the steel industry after the failure of a bid to agree on voluntary capacity cuts, the EC's industry commissioner, Karl-Heinz Narjes, said Wednesday.

The European Commission had asked three experts to draft a plan for such cuts as a condition for

maintaining a system of production quotas that now protect 60 percent of the steel output.

"Their conclusion is that the conditions we have set cannot be fulfilled," Mr. Narjes said at a news conference. "For that reason the quota system should be brought to an end."

The 17-member executive com-

## Brockway Buyout Opposed

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Federal Trade Commission is opposing the buyout of Brockway Inc. by Owens-Illinois Inc. because of concerns the merger would reduce competition in the glass container industry, the FTC said Wednesday.

The commission voted 3-2 to authorize staff to seek a preliminary injunction to block Owens-Illinois, the second-biggest U.S. glass container maker, from completing its \$750 million acquisition of Brockway, the third-largest.

Later, Owens-Illinois said it was meeting with the FTC staff to discuss ways of resolving the concerns. That could include the possible sale or shutdown of some of the company's production capacity.

Owens-Illinois also extended its \$60 a share tender offer for Brockway stock through Nov. 24, from the original expiration at midnight Wednesday.

Brockway shares already depressed following the stock market's Oct. 19 plunge, fell \$7.25 to \$45.75 in late New York Stock Exchange trading on Wednesday.

When the buyout proposal was announced on Sept. 17, Brockway shares had soared more than \$19 a share to about \$58.

Owens-Illinois, based in Toledo, Ohio, had 1986 glass container sales of about \$1.1 billion.

Brockway, based in Jacksonville, Florida, had glass container sales of about \$681 million last year.

## VW Executive Predicts 10% Drop in U.S. Car Sales Next Year

Reuters

MONTEREY, California — U.S. car sales could drop by more than 10 percent in 1988 from this year's levels as the American economy weakens, a top Volkswagen of America Inc. executive says.

James Fuller, vice president in charge of U.S. sales, said in an interview that the West German-owned subsidiary expected weakness in the market in coming months after the Oct. 19 stock market crash.

"1988 is going to be a significantly smaller industry," he said.

Mr. Fuller said Volkswagen expected industry-wide demand for new cars in 1988 to fall to about 9.3 million sales, including both domestic and imported models, from roughly 10.6 million projected for 1987 and from the record 11.45 million of 1986.

If so, 1988 would be the U.S. automobile industry's poorest year since 1983, when it emerged from a recession with total car volumes of 9.2 million.

## Floating-Rate Notes

No. 18

Issuer/Mkt.

Coupon Yield Bid Asked

Dollars			
London/West.	Coupon Mkt.	Bid Asked	
Aleco Finance July 91	7.125	15.01 16.38	16.38
Alberta 92	7.06	15.01 17.00	17.25
Amex Express 97	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex 90	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex 91	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Lavoro 97	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Russell 97	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Rom 91	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Rom 92	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Boston 91	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Boston 92	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Montreal 91	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Montreal 92	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Nov 94	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 94	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 95	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 96	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 97 (Can)	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 98	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 99	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 00	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 01	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 02	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 03	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 04	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 05	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 06	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 07	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 08	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 09	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
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Amex Scot 53	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 54	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 55	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 56	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 57	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 58	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 59	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 60	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 61	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 62	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 63	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 64	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 65	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 66	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 67	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 68	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 69	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 70	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 71	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 72	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 73	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 74	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 75	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 76	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 77	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 78	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 79	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 80	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 81	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
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Amex Scot 83	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 84	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 85	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 86	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 87	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 88	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 89	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 90	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 91	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 92	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 93	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25
Amex Scot 94	7.06	15.01 17.25	17.25



## CURRENCY MARKETS

## Dollar Drops on Budget Uncertainty

Reuters

**NEW YORK** — The dollar dropped sharply in thin New York and European trading as comments from U.S. officials undermined international confidence in America's economic policies, dealers said.

Bob Dole of Kansas, the Republican leader in the Senate, said many Republican senators may not support the emerging budget plan to cut about \$30 billion from this year's deficit, estimated to be about \$180 billion.

Meanwhile, the Mexican peso plunged by about 40 percent Wednesday after Mexico's central bank halted all its foreign exchange dealings, traders said. The currency dropped to about 2,900 to the dollar from Tuesday's finish of about 1,715. It had traded as low as 1,300 before recovering.

In New York, the dollar fell to 1,6385 Deutsche marks from 1,6910 DM on Tuesday, after opening higher at 1,6982.

It also fell to 135.30 yen, below both its opening 136.05 and it previous 135.60 close.

The dollar had traded in a narrow range for most of the day after opening in London at 1,6936 DM and 135.80 yen, but fell sharply on the remarks by Mr. Dole, dealers said.

The dollar also fell to 1,3625 Swiss francs in New York from 1,3860 and to 5,070 French francs after 5,7300.

## London Dollar Rates

Source: Reuters

wed. Thur.

Deutsche mark 1,6850 1,6910

British sterling 1,7710 1,7815

Japanese yen 135.30 135.60

Swiss franc 1,3625 1,3860

French franc 5,7300 5,7342

The British pound rose 1 cent to \$1.7745.

Gloom about the U.S. policy-making process has deepened this week, dealers noted, after President Ronald Reagan on Monday appeared to contradict his own optimistic comments on the budget talks made during the weekend.

Mr. Reagan said the White House was determined to achieve at least \$23 billion in cuts this year, a level already mandated by law, after commenting earlier that negotiators would reach agreement on \$80 billion in cuts over this year and next.

Other politicians commenting on the budget process on Wednesday included the speaker of the House, Jim Wright of Texas, who warned against hopes of spending cuts deeper than \$45 billion in the second year.

"It's very negative for the world market," said Jim McGroarty of Discorp. in New York, noting that overseas investors especially reacted negatively to the range of comment.

"They're all coming out with different things — it's open-mouth policy," said a senior trader at a British merchant bank. "We just see no leadership for the country and economic policy," he added.

In London, the dollar fell about 1 pfenning to finish at 1,6850 from 1,6945 DM on Tuesday, and to 135.25 yen from 135.75.

It also slipped to 1,3843 Swiss francs from 1,3905 and to 5,7175 French francs after 5,7343.

The pound rose about 1 cent to \$1.7710 from \$1.7615.

Dealers in London said even a convincing package to reduce the budget would only give the U.S. currency a breathing space before market participants again focused on the huge international trade imbalances.

They said the Japanese economy has been recovering because the Bank of Japan cut its discount rate five times in the last two years, to the current 2.5 percent, and the government adopted an emergency economic package to boost growth.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed slightly higher in Paris at 5,7510 French francs from 5,7480 on Tuesday. Frankfurt was closed for a holiday.

The dollar had also edged higher at Zurich's close, to 1,3915 Swiss francs after Tuesday's finish at 1,3895. (Reuters, AFP, UPI)

Bank of Japan  
Unwilling to Ease Its Policy

Reuters

TOKYO — The Bank of Japan is unwilling to take new measures to ease monetary policy, even if the United States agrees to cut its budget deficit, bank sources said Wednesday.

They said the central bank has already fulfilled its commitments under the Louvre accord, under which the seven major industrial democracies have sought to stabilize their currencies through better coordination of economic policies.

They said the Japanese economy has been recovering because the Bank of Japan cut its discount rate five times in the last two years, to the current 2.5 percent, and the government adopted an emergency economic package to boost growth.

The bank has also intervened in the currency market to help ensure stability, the sources said, and has adopted a flexible stance in the money market. Dealers said the bank has helped prevent a seasonal rise in short-term interest rates.

In London, where currency volume is normally estimated at \$90 billion a day, dealers said turnover

## Currency Trading Volume Eases After Sharp Rise

Reuters

had increased by 15 percent to as much as 50 percent on some days after the markets plunged.

In Tokyo, where an estimated

\$50 billion in currencies changes hands daily, the increase was especially shrillized, dealers said.

"The stock crash had a temporary impact on volume in Tokyo due to radical shifts in funds by

U.S. investors, but it did not last," said Hirozumi Tanaka of Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd.

The share of Tokyo trading handled by brokers rose only 4.4 percent to a daily average of \$10.98 billion between Oct. 20 and Nov. 6

from \$10.5 billion between Sept. 28 to Oct. 16. On Oct. 19 itself, it had

jumped to \$15.2 billion.

But dealers in Zurich said the number and size of transactions have also risen sharply since the market collapse.

Roberto Bianchi, vice president for foreign exchange trading at Union Bank of Switzerland, said the Swiss accounted for \$30 billion to \$35 billion a day, about 30 percent higher than \$40 billion a year before.

and monetary policy by Bonn and Tokyo, market analysts said.

Officials from some G-7 countries are in no hurry for a meeting, and believe that one could not be arranged before early December.

After a U.S. budget agreement, there would probably have to be some time for Washington to sound out Bonn and Tokyo on matching measures, and ministers' deputies would want to meet in private before giving the final go-ahead for a full-scale meeting.

Market analysts agree that a meeting that simply published an anodyne communiqué would be a disaster, and worse than no meeting at all. But markets would also be disappointed if there were no early meeting.

Neither Washington nor the markets would be satisfied with a meeting that simply gave retrospective endorsement to changes in financial policy.

That Washington will nevertheless want to delay a meeting until the dollar has fallen further, perhaps by another 5 percent or so.

(Continued from Page 1)

There is a danger, however, according to European analysts, that expectations for a G-7 meeting have already been pitched too high.

Nigel Lawson, the British chancellor of the Exchequer, and Edouard Balladur, the French finance minister, have given the impression that a successful G-7 meeting can follow soon after a U.S. budget agreement.

Other governments may not be ready so quickly. Washington has made it clear that does not want a meeting that would simply ratify a U.S. deficit-cutting package without contributions from at least West Germany and Japan.

While West Germany has hinted at new flexibility, Japan has suggested that it has done enough to reform fiscal and monetary policies and stimulate its economy.

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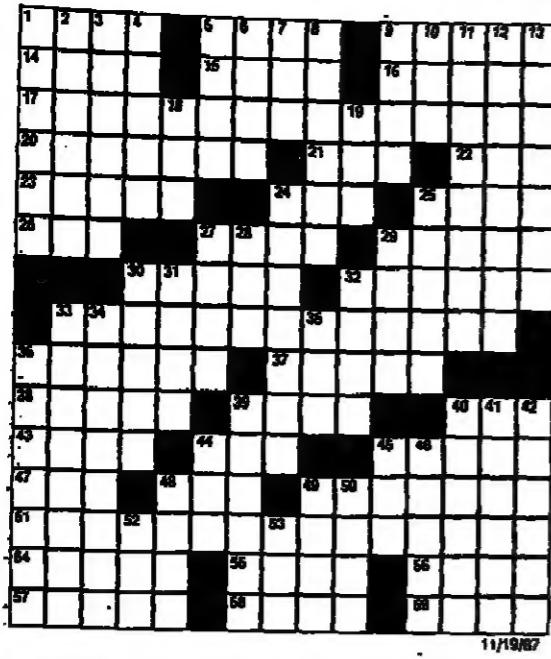
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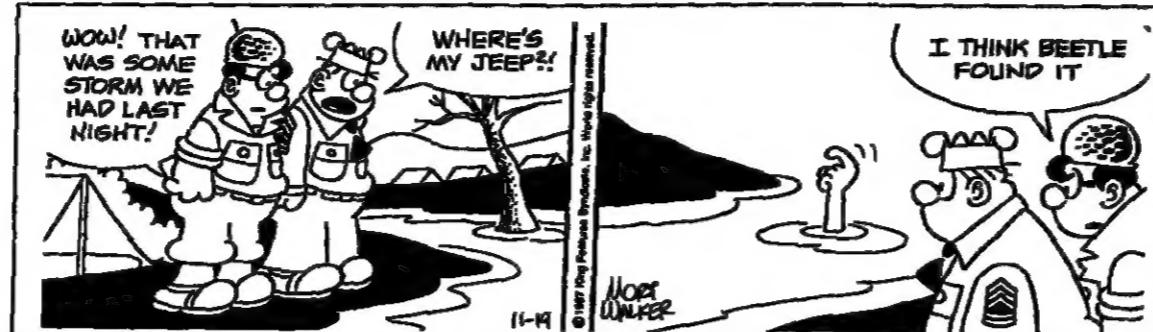
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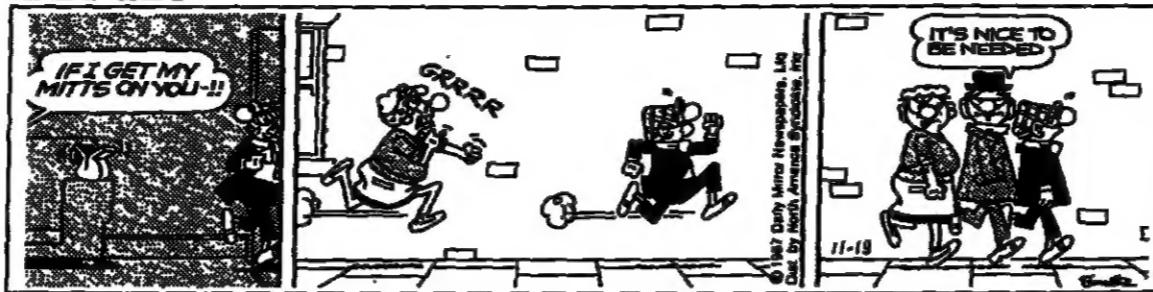
## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD



**ACROSS**

- 1 Mexican sandwich
- 3 Dog's name
- 5 Escape
- 14 Payment for Charon
- 15 Mislead
- 16 Vulnerable, to Virgil
- 17 Scram
- 21 Relaxed
- 22 Ab... (from the beginning)
- 23 Canadian export
- 24 American thrush
- 25 Title for Emma Bovary
- 26 Ballerina
- 27 Feminine suffix
- 28 Ballet knee bend
- 29 Accress Woodard
- 30 Patron saint of cripples
- 32 Obscure
- 33 Deeply
- 34 Hawed's humor
- 35 Absolute dandies
- 36 Photographer Diana
- 39 Set up
- 40 Target of Philip Wyke

**DOWN**

- 1 Start of a Hemingway title
- 2 White poplars
- 3 "The Dam Busters" composer
- 4 More antiquated
- 5 Drifting sea ice
- 6 Mountbatten, for one
- 7 Superlative
- 8 Awaiting visitors
- 35 Famous sister ship
- 36 "Fish Magic" painter
- 37 TV actress Volz
- 38 Ben Adhem
- 39 Fast fliers
- 40 Alpine sound ingenue
- 41 CampANELLA or Rogers
- 42 Arch section
- 43 "South Pacific"
- 44 Chou En-lai
- 45 Illicit
- 46 Blockheads
- 47 Ancient group of mystics
- 48 Use a spider
- 49 Night before
- 50 Ebbe
- 51 Scram
- 52 S-shaped moldings
- 53 Sheltered, at sea
- 54 Entire range
- 55 Famous sister ship
- 56 "Fish Magic" painter
- 57 TV actress Volz
- 58 Ben Adhem
- 59 Fast fliers
- 60 A name of Isaac
- 61 Ending for auction
- 62 Starting out
- 63 Kangaroo
- 64 U.S. fashion designer
- 65 Type of cigar
- 66 Paragone
- 67 Egg concoction
- 68 The common people
- 69 Auto maker's monogram
- 70 "Du Lieber..."
- 71 Exodus fumes
- 72 TV's "Living"
- 73 Birthright
- 74 Gambler's town
- 75 Kanga's baby
- 76 "South Pacific"
- 77 "Fish Magic"
- 78 "The Dam Busters"
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## Persistence, Big Purse Helping South Africa Counter Sports Boycott

The Associated Press

**JOHANNESBURG** — Persistent sports officials and free-spending promoters are frustrating efforts by anti-apartheid activists to tighten the sports boycott of South Africa.

This week, for example, the South African Open tennis tournament is being played with its strongest field in years, including Wimbledon champion Pat Cash of Australia.

Former World Boxing Association heavyweight champion Mike Weaver, a black American, is here training for a Nov. 28 bout against Johnny DuPlooy, an undefeated 23-year-old whose promoters have given him a "great-white-hope" label.

In golf, rugby and cricket, officials also are claiming new successes in countering the boycott.

These developments came only days after a conference in neighboring Zimbabwe at which delegates from 40 countries appealed for increased isolation of South African sports.

The conference delegates urged all United Nations members to ratify a 1985 UN convention opposing sporting contacts with South Africa because of its restrictive racial policies.

But such appeals don't always dissuade athletes from the lure of events like the winner-take-all \$1 million golf tournament to be held Dec. 3-6 in Sun City. Several top European and U.S. golfers are believed to be in the eight-man field, although promoters are delaying announcing the players to spare them political pressure.

Weaver, whose pay for fighting DuPlooy hasn't been disclosed, said he had been asked by political leader Jessie Jackson to stay away from South Africa. But Jackson, said Weaver, "doesn't pay my bills."

Still, the boycott is hardly a failure. In many sports — particularly those with strong Olympic ties, such as swimming and track and field — the isolation is all but total. Track stars like Zola Budd and Sydney Maree have been forced to move abroad to compete internationally.

One of the biggest battlegrounds is rugby — the most popular sport for the country's white minority. South Africa remains a member of rugby's international board but was excluded from the 1987 World Cup and is unable to take its national team on official overseas tours.

Last week, South Africa entered a board meeting fearing punishment for hosting to a recent unofficial tour by players from Fiji and Samoa.

The coach of the South Pacific team was banned from the top levels of the sport, but South Africa emerged, according to the Johannesburg newspaper, The Star, "on cloud nine, hardly believing its good fortune."

South Africa not only retained its board membership, but it reportedly was promised that multinational teams from Britain and France will make official tours to South Africa in each of the next two years.

Golf and tennis are the two major sports in which South Africa continues to participate, home and abroad, at the highest level.

In addition to Cash, the field for the \$375,000 South African Open includes Andres Gomez of Ecuador, Frenchmen Guy Forget and Henri Leconte, and Americans Brad Gilbert, Tim Mayotte, Tim Wilkison and David Pate.

Many foreign competitors here say sports and politics should be kept separate. Cash says he needs points here to clinch a place in next month's eight-man Masters tournament in New York.

White sports officials in South Africa contend that the boycott should be lifted because most sports, at least at the top level, are now integrated.

Supporters of the boycott say it should continue until all aspects of apartheid, the system of legalized race separation, are abolished.



The Associated Press  
Toronto's George Bell: "I did my job, and that's what counts."

## Bell Voted Top American Leaguer

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**NEW YORK** — George Bell, the moody but gifted Toronto Blue Jay outfielder who regularly spurned reporters during his finest season in the major leagues, was voted the American League's most valuable player Tuesday by the Baseball Writers Association of America in a close decision over Alan Trammell of Detroit.

Bell, who became the first Blue Jay and the first player from the Dominican Republic to win the award, received 16 first-place votes and 12 second-place votes for 332 points. Trammell was named on 12 ballots for first, 15 for second and 1 for third, finishing with 311 points. They were the only players named on all 28 ballots.

Only two others produced a closer finish than the 21 points that separated Bell and Trammell. In 1981, Roger Maris edged his New York Yankees teammate, Mickey Mantle, 202 to 198. And in 1981, Rollie Fingers, the Milwaukee Brewer relief pitcher, beat out Rickey Henderson, then of the Oakland A's, by a 319-308 margin.

Kirby Puckett, the center fielder for the World Series champion Minnesota Twins, finished third in the voting with 201 points. Dwight Evans of Boston was fourth with 127 and Paul Molitor of Milwaukee fifth with 123; Molitor, who had a 39-game hitting streak, had one second-place vote.

"I'm very happy," Bell said from Santo Domingo. "When you win the MVP, everything shows that you've worked hard, that you're a winner. For the people of the Dominican it means a lot."

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Bell, who turned 28 last month, batted .308 for Toronto and led the league with a career-high 134 runs batted in. He finished second in home runs (47), runs scored (111) and slugging percentage (.605); he was sixth in hits (183).

The award earned Bell \$50,000 bonus from his team, boosting his 1987 earnings to \$103,000. He had a base salary of \$117,500 but already added to it by earning bonuses of \$30,000 for being elected to play in the All-Star Game and

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fourth spot in the Tiger lineup after Lance Parrish signed with Philadelphia as a free agent; had career bests in average (.343), hits (205), runs (109), home runs (28) and RBIs (105). He led Detroit's late-season surge by batting .416 in September with 6 homers, 9 doubles, 17 runs batted in and an 18-game hitting streak. He became the first Tiger to collect 200 hits and 100 RBIs in a season since Al Kaline in 1955.

Trammell had a decisive hit for the Tigers on Oct. 3 — a 12th-inning single that gave Detroit a 3-2 victory over Toronto that clinched a spot for the Eastern Division title.

Bell struggled through a 2-for-26 year, which was won by Roger Clemens, the Boston Red Sox pitcher. Clemens finished 19th this year. Bell's selection marks the seventh year in a row that the MVP has come from an American League East team. He is also the first outfielder since Don Baylor in 1979 to win the award.

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Bell, who typically refuses formal interviews, has never been regarded as a media darling. In most postgame sessions, he has been known to put up his guard when reporters approach, but he talks casually with them when notepads are given him.

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## Stand-In Quarterback, Teammates Confident Facing Nebraska

By Sally Jenkins  
Washington Post Service

**NORMAN, Okla.** — Oklahoma's new coach, Barry Switzer, is looking forward to his first game as head coach since he was fired last Friday.

He has a chance to make a statement Saturday when the Sooners play at Nebraska.

Switzer, 46, has been named interim coach since the departure of Barry Switzer.

He has been a coach for 18 years, including 10 seasons at Oklahoma.

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## ART BUCHWALD

## Looking for a Little Sin

**WASHINGTON** — The climate in Washington is such that in order to be a political candidate for any office you must confess to every sin you committed in your life.

Winkel, a presidential contender, couldn't understand it. He asked his campaign manager, "Why do you want me to expose my private life to the public?"

"Because if you don't think you are hiding something much worse. What is wrong with going on TV and telling everyone you were a shoplifter when you couldn't afford to buy your mother a gift for Christmas?"

"I never was a shoplifter and I could always afford to buy my mother a present."

"I didn't say you couldn't, sir, but we're in a tough battle."

"Blairdson has confessed to hitting out with a college cheerleader in a motel in South Bend. Didn't Squigley has told the world he used the Lord's name in vain when he sailed in the America's Cup. Rockbottom has fessed up to leading a party



raids on the USC Tri-Delta sorority, and Duggan has admitted to reading Penthouse magazine since he was 9 years old. We're the only ones who are not begging for forgiveness."

"It seems to me that the country would vote for the one candidate who has nothing to hide."

"Maybe. But we would be taking too big a chance. Think back, Sir. Couldn't you have committed adultery in your youth?"

"It was so long ago. Who can remember?"

"Maybe it happened in Iowa when you were too tired to think?"

"I never have committed adultery with anyone else." I wouldn't have been able to handle the guilt."

"OK then, have you ever been drunk and disorderly and arrested and tossed in the can?"

"Certainly not. I don't drink."

"We have to come up with something. You never smoked pot?"

"Never, not even from a pothead plant."

"Sir, have you ever flirted with a woman other than your wife?"

"Why would I do that if I intended to be president of the United States?"

A difficult actor, and an un-

fashionable one: In his first book Callow revealed that earnest young directors used to laugh at his obsession with the portraiture of Henry VIII, Captain Bligh and the Hunchback of Notre Dame. It all seems for Callow, to have started with the Hunchback. "I was 13 when I saw the film. It shook me, because I was depressed, alienated at that age. I felt ugly and rejected. I really identified with Quasimodo. I thought how moved I'd be if somebody would bring me a cup of water, like Esmeralda did to him."

It sounds like the classic childhood for an actor, almost too good to be true. In fact this kind of background is less likely to produce actors than to produce theater addicts or, in extreme cases, critics. And Callow is a theater addict; he goes, most unusually for an actor, to a lot of plays. And he has turned into a sort of critic; he doesn't review plays but he does review the state of the theater, the role of the actor, and even the careers of individual performers. For a time, he says, "I

"But I hardly knew the girl."

"By the time we're finished defining it the whole world will love her. Then finally the public will know you as a swinging human being who made one mistake but still belongs in the White House."

"Will adultery make me human?"

"A lot more human than supporting a balanced budget."

## Simon Callow, an Actor With a View

By Robert Cushman  
**LONDON** — Simon Callow is the ebullient young British actor who created the role of Mozart in the National Theatre production of Peter Shaffer's "Amadeus," but he is probably best known to international audiences for his appearance in the film "A Room With a View."

To British theatergoers he is known for his work in classics and adventurous modern plays. British TV viewers, on the other hand, think of him as a sitcom hero; he has done a series of something called "Chance of a Lifetime," playing an accident-prone young man about whom coincidences cluster. To the acting profession he is a leader, partly on account of a book he wrote a couple of years ago titled "Being An Actor" that was part autobiography, part manifesto. So he is also a name to the reading public, especially since the publication this summer of his second book — the best modern theatrical biography I have read — entitled "Charles Laughton: A Difficult Actor" (Metheuen).

A difficult actor, and an un-fashionable one: In his first book Callow revealed that earnest young directors used to laugh at his obsession with the portraiture of Henry VIII, Captain Bligh and the Hunchback of Notre Dame. It all seems for Callow, to have started with the Hunchback. "I was 13 when I saw the film. It shook me, because I was depressed, alienated at that age. I felt ugly and rejected. I really identified with Quasimodo. I thought how moved I'd be if somebody would bring me a cup of water, like Esmeralda did to him."

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cornered the market in minor actors' obituaries."

To get back to those beginnings, "My childhood reading was plays. I read all of Bernard Shaw, I read Ken Tynan. I began to differentiate between actors. I loved the size and scale of the actors of previous generations."

The fashionable rising stars of the late '50s and early '60s — the new proletarian actors — Albert Finney and Alan Bates — were not actors the young Callow could identify with. A self-creating aesthete, "I knew nothing about the Beatles. I was discovering Prokofiev and Proust. Laughton fitted into my club of actors creating great gestures."

So did Laurence Olivier, whose film "Richard III" was another seminal influence. "Olivier seemed to be celebrating the power and revenge, the attractiveness of evil. Laughton the transcendence of pain." When he started acting himself it was Olivier who had the greater practical effect on him. "I thought acting was to do with virtuosity, with testing one's own body, creating amazing visions." This philosophy, plus an exceptional supply of energy and comic aplomb, saw him through a successful apprenticeship in the bustling fringe theater of the '60s and '70s. It was only when he got to the National that he recognized another principle: "To begin to tap the resonance in yourself. I fell deeply in love while I was doing 'Amadeus.' Something tugged up inside me, and my performance changed."

Callow's polished portliness hardly challenges comparison with the defiant ungainliness of Laughton. Nevertheless, Callow came to realize that "like Laughton I'd been running away from my own body." In his book he traces Laughton's greatness to his physicality as his physique but at his background in the hotel trade (the Laughton family still owns a hotel in Scarborough, where Callow wrote most of his book) and at his homosexuality, unhappily camouflaged by his marriage to Elsa Lanchester. Callow claims that Laughton, unlike Olivier, makes no attempt to explain Quasimodo's anguish or Bligh's tyranny; he reaches into



Callow learned "to tap the resonance" in himself.

himself and embodies it. The audience does not so much understand as accept.

Callow begins his book with his avowal that it stems from his recognition that he himself was not, as he had thought, Charles Laughton. He gained this knowledge the hard way, playing one of Laughton's greatest stage roles from the '30s — the gangster Angelo Pirelli in Edgar Wallace's "On the Spot" — and closing in two weeks. What Laughton appeared to achieve effortlessly (whatever his elaborate hidden agenda) Callow visibly sweated for, which wasn't good. He had learned the lesson by the time of his next (and most recent) stage performance in a studio-theater version of "Kiss of the Spider Woman."

His was the same role William Hurt played in the movie. According to Callow, "Bill Hurt plays this is a silly little queen, in London next year but the project has been suspended. I would be surprised though if that 'Faust' does not turn up under some other auspices. Callow is unpredictable and unpredictable."

He lives in a West London aviary, hemmed in with books and records and cassettes and theatrical memorabilia. I phoned for a taxi to pick me up there, and said that the driver should look for the name Callow by the bell. "Not," said the operator breathlessly, "Simon Callow? The actor?" That, I decided, was fame. I was impressed. Callow was too.

Robert Cushman is a London-based theater critic.

## PEOPLE

## Violinist Scoring to Play Long-Missing Concerto

Henryk Szeryng, a Polish-born violinist from Mexico, who discovered the lost score of Reynaldo Hahn's Violin Concerto in a Venezuelan library, is preparing the work's first performance in nearly 60 years in Atlanta Thursday. Szeryng, 69, said he found the score a year ago but saved its debut for the Atlanta Symphony Orchestra in gratitude for the kindness he was shown when he fell ill while performing in Atlanta in December 1984. The concerto, inspired by Hahn's friend Marcel Proust, was performed in public only once, on Feb. 26, 1928, in Paris and featuring the violinist Gabriel Bouillon, who later taught Szeryng. Scores of the concerto disappeared during World War II, resurrected in Paris after the death in 1947 of the composer, who was chief music critic for the Paris newspaper Le Figaro, and then vanished again by the late 1950s. Szeryng said last November, Szeryng chanced upon the original score, written in Hahn's hand with his French notations, in a small library in the old section of Caracas, where Hahn was born.

The weekly Moscow News says poems of Joseph Brodsky will be published in next month's issue of the Soviet magazine Novy Mir. Brodsky, who won the Nobel Prize in literature in October, has lived in the United States since leaving Russia 15 years ago. The poems were chosen with Brodsky's approval.

Michael Grade, 44, television program director for the British Broadcasting Corp., said Tuesday he was resigning to become chief executive of the rival Independent Television's Channel 4.

The Chrysler Chairman Lee Iacocca has signed a contract to write another book, a spokesman for Bantam Books says. Iacocca, whose 1982 best-seller, "Iacocca: An Autobiography," sold 6.1 million copies in the United States and Canada, has yet to begin the untitled work. "It will not be a sequel to his autobiography," the spokesman said, "but it will be non-fiction, including personal history and straight talk about various issues on his mind and on the minds of his readers."

## French Poet Wins The Gould Prize

*The Associated Press*

**PARIS** — The poet Yves Bonnefoy, 64, won the \$50,000 Florence Gould grand prize on Wednesday for his life's work.

One of France's richest prizes, it is named for the widow of American railroad magnate Frank J. Gould.

Bonnefoy, 65, a professor at the Collège de France, is the author of seven poetry anthologies and 11 volumes of essays on literature and the visual arts.

The prize, which alternates between writers and artists, was founded in 1986 and went to the Portuguese painter Maria Elena Vieira da Silva the first year.

Gould, who died in 1983, spent most of her adult life in France where she owned several homes.

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